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As the purpose of the analysis included in this FRM is "to be used as the basis for determining the areas and shoreline types for which Response Strategies must be developed" [OSPR 817.02 (c)(2)], the envelopes included in Section 202 were developed specifically to fulfill this requirement. Again, the envelopes were developed to identify the outer perimeter of shoreline areas that could receive oil in the event of spills from an identified site.

#### 202.2.2 Selection of Reasonable Worst-Case Scenarios

Table 202-3 indicates how the reasonable worst-case scenarios were selected for each of the five zones studied.

#### 202.3 Spill Trajectory Prediction

Several tools are readily available for the real-time prediction of oil spill trajectories, including satellite photos, existing meteorological facilities, and tracker buoys. Satellite photos are available in near-real time from federal agencies, research institutions, and universities (e.g., NOAA and Jet Propulsion Laboratory [JPL]), which show, for example, sea surface temperature and sea surface roughness. These photos can provide synoptic overview of current patterns and wave conditions. These data can be used to assist prediction of oil spill transport and weathering. A network of existing on-shore meteorological facilities and offshore data buoys can provide real-time wind speed and direction information for transport prediction.

The National Weather Service (NWS), which is a line office within the NOAA, is responsible for providing up to date weather information in response to oil spills. NWS can provide such information as wind direction and speed, air and sea temperature, and direction and height of sea and swell. The NWS can also provide daily weather forecasts, as well as longer range forecasts (2 to 5 days).

Additionally, if the oil spill is in, or near to, a riverine system, the NWS's River Forecast Office can provide river flow rates and predicted flow rates as well.

In a spill response, river and weather information can be provided to the incident Commander or FOOSC by the NWS via the NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC). An agreement between NOAA's Hazardous Materials Response and Assessment Division and NWS establishes the SSC as the point of contact in order to streamline the flow of information and to provide specialized weather needs without affecting the normal operating procedures of